who had been captured from Caprai, some of whom were Hayuens, and ne was informed by them that there was a large number of people in Huyti who actually desired annexation to the United States, but the government suppressed every manifestation of the kind. He also became satisfied that Cabral's lorce was largely composed of Haytiens.

PORT AU PRINCE. This town is said to contain about 80,000 inhabitants, aithough I should judge that h if that esti-mate would be nearer correct. It is situated at the head of a large bay and at the foot of a mountain range, which surrounds it on every side except on the water side. It is the nottest place we have visited, the only relief being occasioned by the sea breeze, which commences about three o'clock in the afternoon. The houses are generally of stone or brick, the streets are mostly paved with cobble stones and there are traces of its having once been a place of considerable consequence. The city is supplied with water from a lake a short distance off, and there are one or two fountains in the city which are attended by the poorer classes. Yet with all these advantages it is the filthiest town I ever saw; great piles of dirt and refuse vegetable matter obstruct the streets, the gutters reek with poisonous decomposition, and if Yellow Jack does not have unlimited sway it is from no fault of the inhabitants.

A VISIT TO THE AMERICAN CONSUL. The day after our arrival several of us paid a visit to Mr. Conard, the Commercial Agent and Consul of the United States at this place. He resides near the water front, in a large red brick building, and we were received by him and his accomplished lady with a cordiality peculiarly American. He has been here tweive years and has a pretty good acquaintance with the character of the people and the events that have transpired during that time. While here the American Minister, Mr. Bassett, and his lady also came in, and we were properly introduced.

Mr. Bassett is the first colored representative of our nation who has been sent abroad in an official .capacity, and his fine education and ability reflect great credit, not only upon his race, but upon the government which he represents. His wife greeted n the most affectionate manner Mr. Douglass, who, it seems, is an old friend. She is quite light in color and highly accomplished and lady-like in her manners. The broad veranda around the Consul's residence is the coolest place in the city, and is a favorite resort of Americans. Mr. Bassett resides about a mile and a half outside of the city.

THE FEELING ON ANNEXATION. There was quite an excitement in the city upon the arrival of the Tennessee, various rumors having been started as to the object of the Commissioners in visiting the place. A strong revolutionary feeling exists against the present government, and the occasion was made use of to represent that President aget was countying for the sale of his country to the Americans, whom they appear to hate bitterly, notwithstanding Senator Sumner's pathetic appeal in their behalf. There is, without question, a strong opposition here among a certain party to the annexation, not only of the Haytien but of the Dominican portion of the island; but I have been approached by individuals who, without any questioning on my part, have voluntarily informed me that the mass of the people who are not immediately connected with the government are heartily desiring annexation. As, however, our mission here is not to question them on the subject, there is much doubt as to the feelings of the majority. There has been some manifestation on the streets against us, and during a visit of Mr. Wade and Dr. Howe at the Consti's there was a snam serenade, which was insulting in its meaning. No notice was taken of it, however.

Dr. Howe, in his dyspeptic restlessness, determined to travel into the interior, having heard that the old boundary line between the French and Spanish portions of the island was distinctly marked by a series of stones set in the ground having inscriptions upon them showing the course and location of the adjoining stones. These wenderful stones the Doctor was bent upon examining, notwithstanding the protestations of Mr. Wade that he had no business to go prying lato the internal arairs of the government, and that the Commission had no authority to make any inquiries here relative to their resources, &c. But the Doctor arranged a journey inland, including a visit to Jacmei, a town of some importance on the southern coast, of course the friendly land of Sumner's culogies would offer no objections to such a whim, but would aid him with all their power. Relying thus upon the honorable Senator's assute statements about our sister republic, the worthy Doctor presented a verbal request, through Minister Basset, to President Saget, for the proper permission and assistance when the Americans, whom they appear to hate bitterly, all their power. Relying thus upon the honorable Senator's astute statements about our sister republic, the worthy Doctor presented a verbal request, through Minister Basset, to President Saget, for the proper permission and assistance, when, behold I the answer is in the negative, the permission is refused and the restless mind is compelled to charfe under the restraint. I fear for his friend, Mr. Bunner, when he reaches the United States, for his feelings are becoming quite antagonistic to the spirit of the remarks of the philosophic orator. VISIT OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO PRESIDENT SAGET. It was arranged that on Saturday afternoon the Commissioners would pay a formal visit to President Saget. According, about four o'clock, the two Commissioners, Wade and Howe, accompanied by their secretaries and stenographers, were received with much pomp and military ceremony by the suble dignitary and held their pow-wow. The President is quite dark, with a high forehead and commanding presence. He was surrounded by his Cabinet and a large number of other officials. After the usual hand shaking Commissioner Wade addressed the President as follows:—

Mr. Prasident—We are the Commissioner of the United States, charged with the dury of making certain inquiries

Addressed the President as follows:—

Mr. PRESIDENT—We are the Commissioners of the United States, charged with the duty of making certain inquiries touching the state and condition of the Dominican republic, with a view to more minimat relations between the two republics than have heretofore existed, and having reformed that duty we were relations to leave this beautiful island without doing ourselves the honor of calling and paying our respects to the President of the Haytien republic, and we desire to express our hope that the same friendly and amicable relations that have so long animated the people of both nations may long continue. In doing this we but express the sincere sentiments of the President and people of the United States.

express the sincere sentiments of the President and people of the United States.

After a short interval, during which the remarks of Mr. Wade were being interpreted, the President rose to respond. He evinced great agitation, hardly appearing to know how to frame his remarks so as to suit the Commissioners and his own people at the same time. As he would utter a sentence he would ask his counselors whether they agreed with him, to which the response being favorable, he gradually warmed up and spoke more fuently and earnestly. His remarks were to the effect that he was gratified at seeing the Commissioners, but spoke of the disturbed conduition of his country, and intimated that the Tennessee's arrival had created much excitement and complicated matters with him. He did not enter, however, into any explanations, and throughout spoke in a vague and startled manner. At the close of his address he seized Mr. Wade by both hands and launched into a profuse dose of French, which, no doubt, pleased the old Senator, although he could not understand a word of it. Finally he led the way into an adjoining room, where an ample amount of champagne was served, and where complimentary toasts wound up the occasion. The President was invited to visit the Teunessee, after which the Commission departed.

was served, and where combinentary tosics wound up the occasion. The President was invited to visit the Tennessee, after which the Commission departed.

The Hornet and Her Consort.

Lying close in shore is the famous steamer Hornet, which was selzed at Wilmington some months ago by the United States authorities under the charge of being a Cuban privateer. She afterwards was released, nothing being discovered which would tend to prove the charge. She then sailed from New York under command of Captain Hudson, who was in our navy during the rebellion, and during the Paris Exposition became notorious for having sailed from New York to Havre in the Red, White and iline, a boat sixteen feet long. After considerable difficulty the Hornet landed a cargo of arms on the Cuban coast, and made her way to the place where see has been blockaded by a Spanish man-of-war, the Fizarro, for several weeks. As Captain Hudson has not volated any neutrality law, being simply a merchantman under American colors, with American papers properly cleared, he has appealed to Captain Temple for protection. The Spanish captain has endeavored several times to capture him and his men in this port, and has written a letter to minister Bassett stating his intention to treat Captain Hudson and his men as pirates, and to hang them if caught. Under the circumstances Captain Temple cannot do otherwise than afferd him every protection, and is waiting for a copy of the Spanish captain's letter in order to determine what shall be done. I paid a visit to the Hernet on Friday. She is an iron steamer, built during the robelion for a blockade runner. Her name was formerly the Lady Stirling; she was captured, add her name changed to the Hornet by our government. She was at one time running on the Potoma river as President Lincoln's despatch boat. Captain Hudson is a short, thickset map, with sandy hair, gentlemanly in his banners, and, without doubt, possessing great bravery. Up to the time of the seamer's sating it has not been decided as to what course wil THE HORNET AND HER CONSORT.

general appearance of thiogs than the Spanish Captain, who gave a number of sly glances at our eleven-inch guns.

FIRED DO GLASS ON HAT.

Owing to the unfriendly spirit manifested by the Haytien authorities toward not only the Commission, but all white people, together with their miserably contracted views and selfish prejudices, Mr. Douglass has become thoroughly disheartened and disgusted with them and does not hesitate to express his feelings of disappointment at their condition. He has not received any kindness from them, officially at least, and all his attempts to explain the altered state of feeling in the United States relative, to the rights of negroes has been listened to doubtingly and incredulously. The condition of the people, too, has sickened him, he finds that they are governed by an arbitrary oligarchy, which oppresses them and keeps them in abject ignorance. While he does not consider their attempt at self government a fair experiment here, he deplores the existence of this state of affairs as detrimental before the eyes of the world, as being considered an evidence of the inevitable consequence of such an attempt. Minister Isasett has given him much information upon their internal affairs and their treatment of him, which is far from encouraging. He remarked that they were dritting backwards, and were not fit for self-government. This feeling agartst the whites is not confined to Americans, but to all nations. They have an article in their constitution which profil its any white man from holding real estate in their dominion. Mr. Douglass has appeared moody and sick at heartever since our arrival here, and is carnestly desiring to get away and go home.

NEWS FROM CABRAL.

While Commissioner Howe was examining the Hayten prisoners in Azua, who had been captured by the troops of Baez, a happy thought entered his mind, which he proceeded to put into operation. He received permission from President Baez to have one of the prisoners liberated and sent back to Cabral with a letter from the Commissi

with a letter from the Commissioners, requesting him to meet them at Port au Prince, as they desired to converse with him on the great subject of annexation, Many rumors were prevalent as to the chances of the messenger ever reaching Cabcal's lines, doubts being expressed that Baez would permit him to actually go through. Vesterday, however, the oth inst., information was received on board the Tennessee that a messenger had made his appearance at the Haytien lines, bearing a despatch from Cabrai, and a courier had immediately been sent from this piace for instruction as to whether the letter should be received. The Commissioners were informed by the Haytien authorities that, as they desired to preserve the strictest neutrality between the contending forces in the Dominican portion of the Island, they would enju allow the messenger to come through their territory at the request of the Commission, and then to be received on the vessel. Dr. Howe immediately made preparations for accepting the messenger and endeavoring to see Cabrai If possible, but Mr. Wade considered that the proper dourse was to treat him as an outlaw and a cutthreat, and not to have any dealings with nim. The Doctor, however, went ashore, where he remained until line o'clock in the evening. The research and the last of the people for it. He is less impressed with the vast resources of the Island and its salubrious and delightful climate. He island and its salubrious and de

importance.

A Haytien named Dupont, it appears, confesses to A haytien named Dupont, it appears, confesses to have been the man who was in Wassington and, by false documents and still falser statements, misled and deceived Mr. Summer as to the status of Cabral and as to affairs generally on the Island. He boasts of his success and has been highly honored by the Haytiens for his grand exploit.

Parties have also appeared before the Commission who assert that the war on the Haytien frontier against Dommics, while conducted in the name of

against Dominica, while conducted in the name of Cabral, is really a Ha tien war, and that Cabral is a prisoner in their hands, perfectly helpless.

It is even expected that Cabral is now seeking refuge on board the Tennessee, and will claim protection against his hayten persecutors. Parties have had secret interviews with Dr. Howe, who assert this to be the positive condition of affairs.

Mr. Wade has long regarded Cabral as a mere desperado, doing the bidding of Hayti and will, on the first opportunity, tell the Haytien authorities that they will be held responsible for any past or future depredations on St. Domingo while these negotiations are progressing.

that they will be field responsible for any past or future depredations on St. Domingo while these negotiations are progressing.

The parties who have made secret statements to the Commissioners state that Cabral is strongly in favor of annexation, but dares not avow his views, or even seem to withdraw from the border movements, as his life would be in danger on either side of the line. They also assert that the recent preclamations purporting to have been issued by Cabral, denouncing the Commission and the Americans, were written and printed in Port an Irlinee, without the knowledge of Cabral, and will be wholly repudiated by him whenever he can secure his personal safety.

Dr. How is now on shore expecting to hear from Cabral, if not have a personal interview with him, while Mr. Wade persists in regarding him as a bandit cattle thief, and thinks him a willing tool in the hands of the Haytiens. Thus matters stand at the hour of the sailing of the Port au Prince

After Arrival-Our Colored Minister-What the Haytiens Think of Him-The Commissioners and President Saget-The Herald With the President-Failure to Interview Cabral-One Bright Spot. PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, March 7, 1871.

The second day after our arrival at Port au Prince, as stated in the letter of another of your correspondents, the Tennes-ee put on her best attire, and fired salutes in honor of the United States Minister Resident, Mr. Bassett, and the Consul, Mr. Conard, who went on board. The former is a colored man, and I learn all our consular representatives on this island, except Mr. Conard, are also colored. I do not know whether our government intended the appointment of a colored Minister and Consuls, or commercial agents, as a compliment to the Haytiens or as a sop to the negro voters at home, but I understand it is not appreciated as such here. Much as the Haytiens dislike the whites, they reluctantly see the superior position white people hold in the world, and regard the appointment o their own race as the representatives of America as treating them with contempt. However, Mr. Bassett is an amiable sort of man, and gets along very weil with the Haytiens. Besides, he is not all negro, and this fact may have modified the wrath of the Haytiens. Indeed, the white Americans here complain that he is too much devoted to his colored brethren of Hayti. This, perhaps, arises from sympathy. Free Douglass feit so much for this negre community when he saw and heard of their degraded condition that he shed tears over them. He despairs of bringing them to civilization ever through his stump oratory. He began speechmaking here as he did in the Dominican republic, but has given it up in despair. Mr. Bassett has become so Haytien in his affiliations that I understand he issued but two invitations out of about two hundred to white Americans to an entertainment he gave on Washington's Birthday. All the rest were sent to the negro aristocracy of Hayti. Americans complained of this to me and I think those who complained of it ought certainly to have been invited. Then, at this entertainment, where the President and high officials of the government were present, Mr. Bassett exclaimed in response to a toast, "Long live the President of Hayti and the Haytien republic, one and indivisible." Now, considering the Haytiens have never abandoned their claim to the unity of the whole island of St. Domingo under one government and that the American republic is

negotiating for the acquisition of the largest part, about to sail around the Mole of St. Nicholas and from another and a rival Power, this toast or exclation straight for New York. mation of Mr. Bassett's was going a long way on the side of civility to these Haytiens.

THE COMMISSIONERS IN HAVEL Commissioners Wade and Howe, with the secretary and several others from the Tennessee, had a formal interview with President Saget. It was very ceremonial on the part of the Haytlen President, who was dressed in full uniform, and who had a

number of generals, the Cabinet and others in full dress. Wade in with the old white canvas shoes which he wears aboard ship, and I am not sure that howe put on a clean shirt. The Haytien sure that howe put on a clean shirt. The Haytien of commended at the appeared the commissioners officially, and who accompanied the Commissioners officially, and who were a loose and well tumbled bud cotton sait, looking more like an Oriental than an American. However, when it was found the interview was sone of courtesy merely. The remarks made by Mr. Wade and the Fresident had no particular significance, good relations, republican mental significance, good relations, republican mental significance, and the Fresident had no particular significance, good relations, republican mental significance, and the Fresident had no particular significance, good relations, republican mental significance, and the Fresident had no particular significance, and the Commission and the object of its voyage to St. Domingo. The government is hostile to and seems to dread the annexation of the Dominean republic, imagning, I suppose, that the great northern aniaconda after having swallowed one part of the listand will soon make a monthrul of the other. This, too, I am satisful the suppose, that the great northern aniaconda after having swallowed one part of the Haytien people, though some of the mass of the Haytien people, though some of the other. This, too, I am satisful the suppose, that the people are afraid to express their real sentiments. This is a mistake. The flay tiens be the propose of the other through the propose of the control of the con

ner in which Dr. Howe generally acts. A good deal a of bad feeling exists on the part of the Commission to because some of them had made application to the yllayten government for permission to go to the interior to interview Cabral and were refused. It was stupid to ask permission in the first instance, as every one can travel in this country when and where he may please. But when the government was asked it considered it might be held responsible for the safety of those who might go, and that in the case of accident serious consequences would follow. The refusal of the Haytien government was put on this ground, though I think there was no disposition to favor the wish of the Commission. Notwithstanding this refusal General Sigel has been riding all over the country to spy out the land. Nothing but the yellow fever would stop him. He is our Don Quixote No. 2.

The COMMISSIONERS DON'T GET SATISFACTION.
I do not think the Commissioners are likely to get much satisfaction relative to the object of their mission to Haytt. They came ostensibly to find out the feeling of the Haytiens as to the annexation of St. Domingo, what the debt is, if any, which Hayti claims of her sister republic, and what is the bound ary line claimed by the Haytien government. With regard to the feeling of the Haytiens government. With

regard to the feeling of the Haytiens relative to the annexation of their neignbor there is no doubt, as I have already said. It is hostile. As to the boundary, Hayti claims a right to the whole island; but as this is not likely to be established, she will probably make a stand for a line giving much more territory than the Dominicans admit belongs to her. Of course, if the United States government takes St. Domingo, it can fix the boundary where it may wish; out that might lead to trouble with such a turbulent people, and in such an inaccessible mountainous country through which the border line runs. I suppose the Haytiens would try to make out a claim upon St. Domingo for a portion of the old debts, though nothing has been said about that for years and though it might be difficult to make out a plausible account of such

make out a Calm upon set bounge has been portion of the old debts, though nothing has been said about that for years and though it might be difficult to make out a plausible account of such debts. In any case they will not fail to throw every obstacle in the way of annexation, or if that takes place to make as much out of it as possible. Old sen Wade is indifferent as to what the Haytiens may claim or do, and does not think it worth the trouble to ask them any questions whatever.

In speaking of this miserable place I ought to nave mentioned one exception—one bright spot on the gloomy picture. That is the house of Mr. Conard, the American Consul, and of Captain Cutts, the agent of the New York and Port an Prince steamship line. This house, a fine, large one, furnished with the conveniences and many of the luxuries of life, faces the harber and is near the water and has generally a refreshing breeze blowing upon its broad balconies. It is the rendezvous of all Americans and many foreigners, and the doors are open at all times to visitors. Mrs. Conard, who presides over this establishment, is a generous, noble-hearted woman, and is universally beloved. The table and sideboard seem to be always spread to dispense hospitality. Captain Cutts is not less kind, in his quiet way, than sirs, and Mr. Conard. This house is the refuge, too, of prominent Haytiens, Presidents, Cabinet Ministers, generals and others in times of revolution. I understand several hundreds have been sheltered here at a time from the vengeance of their enemies. Mrs. Conard and her husband, the Consul, are about to return home to Philadelphia. Beth the Haytens and strangers at Port au Prince will have cause to regret the departure of such kind and excellent people.

A vessel has arrived here bringing us copies of the

at Fort au Prince win have cause to regret the departure of such kind and excellent people.

NEWS FROM HOME.

A vessel has arrived here bringing us copies of the Herald of different dates and later news than we had received. We learn by these that considerable uneasiness was felt at home as to the fate of the Tennessee and those on board, it having been rumored that the frigate was lost. The friends of the five hundred and upwards of people on board the Tennessee must have suffered from such rumors, though the Herald did not cease to assure them of our safety. Had not the schooner been lest which your correspondent despatched from St. Domingo city for Kingston, Jamaica, with a telegram and letters, all this uneasiness would have been prevented. You would have had news of us and what we were doing a fortnight after we salled from New York. Even the correspondents of the press, who did not relish the idea of being beat so far by the enterprise of the Herald, now express regret that my despatches failed to go through in consequence of the wreck of the vessel which was carrying them.

Departure from Port An Prince-Captala Hudson and Other Officers of the Horner Passengers—The Tennessee's Work About Over—The United States Ship Tennessee and Her Commander-The Commissioner and Their Report-At Sandy Hook.

ON BOARD CITY OF PORT AU PRINCE, GONAIVES, Hayti, Marca 8, 1871.

I took passage by the City of Port au Prince, steam propeller, last night for New York. We left Port au Prince at seven P. M. for Gonalves to ship a thousand pags of coffee. On board are Captain Hudson and the mate of the Cuban steamer Hornet, as well as one of the engineers. Captain Hudson and Mr. Ankers, the mate, having succeeded in making a settlement with the Cuban agent at Port au Prince, resolved to leave at once and were kindly afforded a passage on this vessel, though there was a little apprehension on the part of some that the Spanish commander of the Pizarro might carry out his threat, follow us and attempt to capture Hudson. However, there is no fear of that

END OF THE TENNESSEE'S MISSION.

The Tennessee has really finished her mission to this island, and only waits for the Nantasket to come round from Puerto Piata with Commissioner White and others attached to the Commission. The Nantasket is expected about the 13th. Mr. White. probably, will want to be in Port au Prince one day at least. Captain Temple thinks we may be able to sail on the night of the 14th or on the 15th. According to the plan laid down yesterday the Tennessee will go to Kingston, Jamalea, and Santiago de Cuba, then keep in with the ocean current round the west end of Cuba to Key West, where she will take in coal. From thence she will proceed north, and will land the Commissioners probably at Annapolis. This programme may be changed, however, as so many others have been, when Mr. White arrives. Captain Temple does not expect to finish the cruise and land the Commission before the last of the month or the 1st of April. Although I cannot expect the conveniences or luxuries on board the steamer City of Port au Prince as on the Tennessee, this is a stanch, safe vessel, and Captain B. B. Jackson is both an able commander and an agreeable gentleman. Then, with all the beauty and gorgeousness of the tropics, the sooner I am transported from this almost barbarous island to the civilization of New York the better I shall like it.

of New York the better I shall like it.

THE TENNESSEE.

The Tennessee is a magnificent ship, and I think a a safe one in all sorts of weather; but, as Captain Temple said when asked for his opinion in reply to the remark of General Banks in Congress that she is unseaworthy, she has not yet been tried since she was altered in very strong weather. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Captain Temple for the manner in which he has handled the Tennessee nor for his kind and gentlemanly bearing to all on board. He is a model naval officer and a superior man every way. As old Ben Wade remarked one day he is just the sort of man for Secretary of the Navy.

ABOUT ANNEXATION.

man every way. As old Ben Wade remarked one day he is just the sort of man for Secretary of the Navy.

ABOUT ANNEXATION.

There was a good deal of talk on board as to whether the Commastoners would report or not in favor of annexation. Though they were not sent with a view to any such explicit recommendation, and only to make inquiries, it is understood that Mr. Wade and Dr. Howe have decided to favor annexation, and were preparing a report to that eff ct in advance of the return of Mr. White in the Nantaskec. It is supposed Mr. White was not in favor of annexation, though he may be when he returns, and this action of the other two Commissioners seems to indicate a purpose to force him into their view or to overrule him. Mr. Wade has been from the first in favor of annexation, not only on account of his strong manifest destiny ideas and sympathy for the unfortunate Dominicians, but because he sees in this an important political measure and issue for the radical party and the administration. Dr. Howe is simply a philanthropic theorist, and has become an annexationist because his pity has been excited for the poor degraded colored people of St. Domingo. He would like, however, to go with the current of public opinion and secure popularity for the part he takes in this question. He believes, no doubt, he is acting to that end by joining Mr. Wade. Mr. White is more attributions, perhaps, and more of a politician of he willy Seward school, and may want to see how the current is likely to run before he takes any postive ground. As to the correspondents, they are nearly all radicals and supporters of the administration and the annexation scheme. They have been and are preparing to give a tremendous bugite blat for the measure, and expect to bring down the ant-annexationists—summer and all the rest—as surely as the waits of Jericho fell at the sound of the rams' horns of the Israelites. Mr. Wade feets comident that annexation could have been carried threugh Congress had the Tennessee returned before the close of Februa

STEAMER CITY OF PORT AU PRINCE, SANDY HOOK, March 16, 1871. 

I find by a HERALD just brought on board the City of Port an Prince that the Tennessee left Port au Prince, Hayti, several days sooner than was expected when I sailed and went to Kingston, Jamaica. I am not surprised at this, however, for the Commissioners changed their minds every day. Commissioner White returned in the Nantasket to the Tennessee sooner than proposed, and, I the Tennessee sooner than proposed, and, I suppose, must have missed the mail by the Tybee from the United States. We have had a good voyage of nine days from Port an Prince and eight days from Gonalves, Hayti. This is a stanch, safe steamer, and is admirably managed by Captain B. B. Jackson and his assistants. The good seaman hip and gentlemany bearing of the captain, as hip and gentlemany bearing of the captain, as hip and the voyage as pieasant a one as I ever in the made the voyage as pieasant a one as I ever in the period of the property of the captain of the captain of the captain and the construction of the captain and the construction of the captain and the captain of the captain and the captain of the captain and the construction of the captain of the captain and the captain of the

## A SCIENTIFIC JOHRNEY.

AZUA, March 8, 1871. I have en favored with the report of Messrs. Brummel d Waller, who were sent on an overland trip om samana to make observations through a Ption of the country which was not visited by oth sof our party. I furnish the following copious exects from their report:—

Left the Tenness. Samana for a town overland; went land at this place is, the night at the Bay of Cacao. The for Fort Francais and y and fertile. Started the next day the country, which is the hilly and fertile. Started the next day the country, which is the hilly and fertile. Started the next day the country, which is the hilly and fertile. Started the next day the country, which is the hilly and fertile. Started the next day the country, which is the hilly and fertile. Started the next day the country, which is the hilly and fertile. Started the next day the country is the started for one the started for the hill of the

Mr. Galloway, of Suffern, Rockland county, N. Y., sold his magnificent trotting stallion Happy M. I., sold in magnitude.

Medium, by Hambletonian, dam Princess, yesterday, to Mr. Steele, of Philadel phia, for \$25,000. A good price for a good horse.

## LONG ISLAND RAILROAD MATTERS.

The laborers on the double track of the South Side Railroad have struck for an increase of iwenty-five cents per day. The laborers on A. T. Stewart's railroad, who struck for a like increase, have resumed work.

The steam roller for Mg. Stewart's Garden City has arrived from Scotland.

# THE COURTS.

UNITED STAT'S CIRCUIT COURT. A Counterfeiter Sentenced.

Before Judge Woodruff.
The District Attorney, yesterday morning, moved for sen tene on Alexis Nicolai, who was convicted on the previous day for the second time, a new trial having been granted, on a charge of engraving counterfeit plates. In passing sentence Judge Woodruff remarked to the prisoner that he had come to this counterfeit plates. Judge Woodruif remarked to the prisoner that he had come to this country to enjoy the freedom to do, to think and to feel, and to labor as he pleased, provided he did nothing that was contrary to the interests of his fellow clizens. You was contrary to the interest of his fellow clizens. You have contrary to the interest of his fellow clizens. You have contrary actions have been such as to lead the Court to suppose the freedom you carried was the freedom to do wrong. As a warning to others the sentence of the Court is that you pay a fine of ten dollars, and that you be confined in the Albany Penitentiary for ten years at hard labor.

Sentence Deferred. In the case of George W. Chadwick, the District Attorney moved to suspend sentence until he had time to present to the Court in proper form various papers relative to the pris-oner's past life in mitigation of sentence. The motion was granted.

The Boston, Hartford and Elie Raliroad Case. The Boston, Hartford and Elie Ralirond Case.
Judge Woodruff has granted a stay of proceedings in the
Boston, Hartford and Erie bankruptey case, now pending
in Connecticut, said stay not to interiers with the proceedings of the first meeting of creditors, but to prevent the assignee in Connecticut from commencing any sails on behalf
of the creditors until Judge Woodruff has passed upon the
question of a reviewsi of the bankruptcy proceedings taken
in the District Court of this district.

#### SUPERIOR COURT.

The Burrows Divorce Case.

Before Judge Jones.

Before Judge Jones.

An interesting divorce case came up yesterday in the Superior Court, Special Term, on a motion for alimony and counsel fees and for an injunction restraining the defendant from disposing of his property pending the sails.

The plaintiff is Jane H. Eurrows, and the detendant, Thomas Burrows. It is claimed by Mrs. Eurrows that her husband committed admitery at divers times with different persons while see was on a visit to Europe.

Mrs. Eurrows states that her husband is worth \$200,000, and that he has an income of \$15,000 a year; be given his income at \$55,000 and his property at a valuation of \$13,000. The case was argued at much length. Judge Jones took the papers and reserved his declaion.

#### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions. By Judge Larremore. Francke vs. Smith.—Order granted. Biche ve. Lemerries.—Motion granted. Ernet ve. Hart.—Motion granted. Bartholomew ve. Hibi c.—Reference ordered.

MARINE COURT-PART 2. Action for Slander.

Action for Slander.

Before Judge Curtis.

Peter Schreiber to. Heavy Zimmermen. The plaintiff sued for damages for the use of the following words, addressed to him in front of the Church of the Holy Redeemer. Third street:—"You are a liar and a scoundrel; you collected money for the church of which you are a member, and converted it to your own use." Defendant on oath denies that he spoke such language. A number of witnesses were called on both sides, and the jury found for the plaintiff fifty dollars' damages. The Neptune Case Again.

The case of the colored seamen of the Neptune, who are proceeding for damages against Captein Peabody, for beat-ing and otherwise iii treating them, was taken up yesterday, and will probably terminate this evening.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Before Judge Bedford.

John Francis, a coachman, pleaded guilty of the larceny of a piece of grenadine worth sixty dollars. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and a half. John Welsh pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree.

He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months. George A. Sullivan pleaned guilty to burglary in the third degree. State Prison for two years and a hair. William Conners pleaded guilty of burglary in the third de-gree. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and a

William Conners pleaded gulity of burglary in the third de-prese. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and a fail.

William Aucker pleaded gulity of burglary. He was sent to the State Prison for five years.

Hijah Howard, convice d of burglarlously entering the premises of H. D. Gansvort, and carrying away nineteen boxes of cigars and some bottles of wine, was sent to State Prison for four years and a haif on that charge, and two years and a half on a suspended judgment for a previous burglary.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

MARINE COURT—Part 2—Held by Judge Curtis.—Nos. 5847, 4732, 5269, 5604, 5604½, 53.6, 5377, 5105, 53.5, 5329, 5573, 5431, 5432, 5434, 5435, 5436, 5457, 5453, 5441, 5445, 5445, 5445, 5445, 5445, 5445, 5445, 5465, 5473.—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—No. 6509.
The Supreme Court, Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions have been adjourned to Monday next.

BROSKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. A Pavement Row.

Before Judge Gilbert, ace Waters et al. vs. The City of Brooklyn,-Plaintiff ap-Horace Weters et al. v. The City of Brookyn.—Planniss applied to the Court for an injunction to prevent the collection of the assessments for the paving of Pierrepont street, from Fulton to Clark street, with the Nicolson pavement. The petitioners claim that the pavement is a patented one, that it could be laid at a cheaper rate than as charged in the rolls and that a majority of the property owners did not desire the pavement to be laid on that street. The Court granted a temporary injunction, with an order to show cause why it should not be made permanent, the order being made returnable on the 231 inst.

The African Civilization Society Again in Court.
In 1869 a certain coal firm in Brooklyn obtained judgment

for \$255 against the African Civilization Society. In August last an execution was issued against the property of the society, but it was subsequently returned unsatisfied. The coal firm made an application for the appointment of a receiver, and Judge eithers, granting the motion, appointed G. V. Brower as such receiver. All the papers requisite in the case were filed yeareday. were filed yesterday.

## SUPREME COURT-CROUIT-PART I.

Action Against a Railroad Company-\$59,000 Damages Claimed. Before Judge Gilbert.

Charles Ecton, by His Guardian, Kuthurine Ecton, es. The Delacare, Liebuschma and Western Relivord Company.—The plaintiff sues to recover \$50,000 damages for injuries suspaintill sues to recover \$60,000 damaces for injuries sustained by an accident on the railroad in April, 1858. The case was first tried in Janwery, 180, when the jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintif for \$1,000. An appeal having been taken to the General Term a new trial was ordered. The plaintiff story is that he was walking on the frack with a couple of companions, near Waterloo station, when a coal train passed, and the conductor beckened to them to get on. They did so, and entered the caboose. The conductor bried one of the party to act as brakeman. Shortly atterwards the train collided with another train and pla ntiff was badly injured.

atterwards the train collided with another train and pla ntiff was badly injured.

On the part of the defence it is claimed that the boys god on the train without permission, and that the conductor did not employ any of them as brakeman. He allowed them to ride through kinduces, although he was liable to be dis-charged for so doing. Case still on.

SUPREME COURT -- PART 2. Past Driving in Prospect Park.

Before Judge Tappen, ncis H. Lorell v. H. G. Mirick.—Plaintiff sued to recover Francis H. Lovelles. H. G. Mirick.—Plaintiff sued to recover \$100 for damages done to his carriage by a collision with defendant's carriage in Prospect Park on the 14th of September last. It appeared that some unknown person had previously driven into defendant, whose horse thereupon ran way. The runaway ran into paintiff's establishment, and, e carriage striking against his vehicle, partially demolished and threw him out.

The defendant claimed that he was not guilty of any neglific, and that as far as he was concerned the accident was dable. The jury found for plaintiff, and assessed the gast striy-two dollars.

A Stolen Bond. Rich A Stolen Bond.
a six pe Ralph rs. E. G. Pearl.—On the 14th of April, 1866, Rich A Stolen Bond.

a six pc Rolph es. E. G. Pearl.—On the 14th of April, 1866, nooga flat bond of \$1,000 of the Nashville and Chattaoffice of thad belonging to plaintiff was stolen from the 
Plaintiff adputus Fire Insurance Company in New York, 
who refused found it in the possession of defendant, 
brought to region it to him. This action is therefore 
that the bond at the amount of the bond. The detence is 
ness from a structhased in the ordinary course of busifact that the bond, the defendant being unconscious of the 
theen stolen. Case still on.

City COURT.

Allera Berdlegal Scizure.

Joseph Rhodes v. Ether de Nelson.

In this case brought suit barese and Others.—The plaintiff 
alleged illegal scizure of the over \$1,500 damages for the 
ing establishment at No. 40 K and fautures of his rectifyaircady been reported in the Hond street. The case has 
after being charged by the Judgap. The jury yesterday, 
for some time. They were unablared and remained out 
and the Court therefore discharged agree upon a verdict, 
sideration of the case.

BROCKLYN COUNT CALL

CITY COURT—Paris 1 and 2.—Held by Neilson.—Nos. 178, 9, 10, 37, 102, 146, 73, Pas McCue and Equity Ferm.—Held by Judge Thompson.—bpecial and MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE

The Senate Refuses to Take Action on the Election of Senator House Endorses the Constitutional Ame

MEMPHIS, March 15, 1871. A Jackson special to-day says:-The Senate to-day adopted a resolution that, for

reasons satisfactory to the Senate, it is deemed in-

reasons satisfactory to the Senate, it is deemed inexpedient to take any further action on the election
of United States Senator; therefore the resolution
providing for said election is receded from and any
further action is indefinitely postponed.

Alcorn is triumphant. the will remain Governor,
hold an election and then go to the Senate as
desired.

In the House a resolution was adopted by a party
vote endorsing the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and docaring the questioning
by any person of the legality of the ratification of
said acts condemned by the House. A bitter discussion followed, and more had blood was shown
than at any time since the session began. The intreduction of the resolution is regarded as particularly
unfortunate just now.

# IRELAND'S FESTIVAL.

St. Patrick Celebrations Everywhere Omen of Union-A Day of Gala and a Night

of Revels. That the Sun of this morning ushers in Patrick's Day & comething that it needs no ghost or newspaper to tell. It is DEAR TO MILLIONS

of our citizens and dear o militons of their kindred "beyond the Atiantic's foam;" and to-day heart yearns to heart through the mystic link of a common Fatherland. Whatever there may be of sectionalism in the spirit which first set the day among the brightest in the year, all that is fast fasling out; and heartily can we say let it fade and die. To-day the orange and green will be brinded, and those who have learned to love the sons of Ireland will be gratified in the orange and green will be brinded, and those who have learned to love the sons of Ireland will be gratified in the orange in that this bears of returning union to their fair but blighted land. The very dishke which almost all Irishmen entertain of England is, perhaps, with the most thinking, centred in the fact that she has for cred disunion among them on the Roman plan of directed in myear. It is hateful to civilization that any nation should chain another through factions fostered with a deadly care. In trying, therefore, to bridge the chasm between the rival sects the sympathy of the republic will be on the side of the Irishmen who endeavor so to do. There may be much that it seemingly childish in such a display of timed as will dety the rait to day, but as rank after rank and cotumn after column, in thousands and tens of thousands of sniawart men, defile before one, a feeling of pride will swell at the thought of so much manifices on that muster roil of freedom, the citizen register of the United States. There will be temperance societies, Hibernian societies, Father Malkew societies, protective societies and benefit societies, church societies, ephocity societies and chart in the societies, church societies, with banks, banners and the swell that the societies, with banks, banners and the swell than the case already sufficiently foreshadowed in all its all the societies, church societies, with case, a body of 6,000 men, of the factory of the columns of the HERALID. This will head the system that Partick's Day studied the feative board, and wit

The Celebration in Brooklyn.

The sons of "ould Ireland" will be about town to-day in Brooklyn. They have made every arrangement for having a gala time of it. The convention of Iriah societies have been actively engaged for weeks past in mustering the clans and perfecting the discipline of the line for the parade in honor of their patron saint. The Church, civic and temperance organizations have exerted themselves to their ut-most to surpass any former effort in the way of making an

perance organizations have exerted themselves to their utmost of surpassing property of the way of making an imposing public display. The Ancient Order of Hibernians boast that they will have at least ten thousand men out, in full regain. The Grand Marshal, Patrick For, has appointed Andrew Smith first and Thomas Coligan second side. There are thirty, special aids also. Agreeably to the resolutions adopted by the boards of Aldermen and Supervisors, the flags of the city will commangle with the green colors of "the day we celebrate" from the flagstaffs of the public buildings.

The line will form on Bedford avenue, right resting on Division street. From this point, at eleven o'clock, the march will be continued to Myrtle avenue, to Huison avenue, to Front street, to Jay street, to Myrtle avenue, to Font street, to Jay street, to Myrtle avenue, to Columberand Aldermen will review. From this point the procession will proceed to Court street, to Hambiton avenue, to Columbia street, to Hicks, to Aliantic street, thence to Vanderbilt avenue, Pacific street and Washington avenue, to Columberaland street, to Hicks, to Aliantic street, thence to Vanderbilt avenue, Pacific street and Washington avenue, to Columberaland street, to Hicks, to Aliantic street, thence to Vanderbilt avenue, Pacific street and Washington avenue, to Columberaland street, to Hicks, to Aliantic street, thence to Vanderbilt avenue, Facility of the Myrtle of St. Janus, From No. 1 to No. 18, will form on Bedford avenue, right resting on Division avenue; St. Janus, R. C. B. Society, right resting on the left of A. O. H. No. 18; St. Paul's R. C. T. A. B. Society, right resting on the left of Father Mathew No. 1; St. Patrick, R. C. T. A. B. Society, right resting on the left of Father Mathew No. 1; St. Patrick, R. C. T. A. B. Society, right resting on the left of St. Preter's; Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, right resting on the left of St. Preter's Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, right resting on the left of St. Preter's Father Mathew T. A. B. Society,

#### LAUNCH OF THE YACHT WANDERER.

The new and beautiful schooner yacht Wanderer the property of Mr. Louis Lorillard, was successfully launched on the afternoon of the 15th iust. from the shippard of Mr. Thomas Stack, at Greenpoint. The dimensions of this elegant craft, that is destined to play an important part in the movements of our yacht squadrons in the future, are as follows:-She is at the water line 105 feet long, but an overhanging stern adds at least 12 or 15 feet to her length on deck. Her greatest beam is 23 feet; her depth of hold only 8½ feet, being a centre-board vessel. Her spread of canvas will be very great, her masts measuring 83 and 86 feet; her bowsprit

her masts measuring 83 and 86 feet; her bowsprit and jibboom are in one, and measure together 37 feet outside the knightneads. Her main boom is 65 feet long and main gaff 34 feet; fore boom as feet and fore gaff 22 feet long. The rigging is all of wire and is very nearly fitted.

The Wanderer has a fine, flush deck and very roomy. Her companion ways, natches, bitts and other deck fittings are of mahogany, and all are finished plainly, substantially and in perfect taste. The internal arrangements are roomy, and everything has been done to make her cabins comfortable. They are finished with elegance, but yet there is no superfluous gingerbrea! work about them. The owner, who understands such matters, has evidently had an eye to all the requirements of a yacht, and has omitted none of them. Strength, durability, neatness and elegance are all there, and if comfort and convenience are found on board of any vessel they will be on the Wanderer.

Mr. Lorillard will have his vessel fitted for sea with all possible despatch, and she will be in readiness for the first of the coming season, destined, no doubt, to be the most brilliant in our yachting instory. The great question of centre-board versus keel is to have a practical solution, and as the

keel is to have a practical solution, and as the Wanderer is one of the former class much anxiety is felt by those who advocate her plan of construction regarding her performance. There is no doubt of her doing well. She must be fast; there is nothing to prevent her height so the boyest there. nevery respect she will be all that her owner hopes and wishes. She will be a great addition to our feet of beautiful yachts, and will, no doubt, excite much attention and admiration, for she "sits the waters like a thing of life," and cannot fail to call forth expressions of pleasure from those who are fond of the beauties of naval architecture.

## WHO'S TO BLAME?

More Mis akes with Chemicals-A Child Done

to Death by Somebody's Gross Neglect.
The body of the child John Royal, who was poisoned on board the steamship City of Brussels by the chemicals left after the fumigation of the ship, was interred in the Commissioners' grounds, without an inquest or any examination missioners' grounds, without an inquest or any examination whatever, on the day before yesterday. Dr. Mosher, at Quarantine, stated to a representative of the Herald last evening that his men, on returning after fundigating the vessel, reported to him that they had taken the usual procautions to guard against accident, and on leaving the ship had informed the officers of the stanner of their departure, leaving the residue of the chemicals which had been used in their charge. The Doctor rated the report of the men. The Doctor further stated it was clearly the duty of the officers of the ship to see that the passengers should not come near any dangerous material left after the cleaning of the vessel, and though this unfortunate accident was caused by the poisson left after the fundiation, it was entirely owing to the contents of the people on board or the neglect of the child's motion. The fourth officer of the ship and the quartermation, on the other hand, declare it could not possibly have imprened through the instention of the ship's opinion of the child's management of the countries of the people on the hadron of the ship's management of the countries of the people on the third to the dangerous drugs used in cleaning the quarantine people come on board they bring the chemicals in a stone into the order of the the washing the child so the child. When the quarantine of inking ont of a tin pannikin, sometimes giving a portion of it to the child. When the quarantine officials came on board he gave them the washing the washing as usual, but way, 100 last the process the other of the polanic in its looking like porter daily by the steamer's physician, which she was in the habit of drinking ont of a tin pannikin, sometimes giving a came on board he gave them the wash has in a sumal, but way, 100 last the process this one some time a tirry and access the onle had to a sum and puriting lasts severy came across this one some time atter, and access the outer had been if and access to board he gave them the wash that a s whatever, on the day before yesterday. Dr. Mos

## THAT FATAL DISINFECTING FLUID.

The Carbolic Acid Poisoning Mystery-Probable Suicide of Miss Rider-Investigation Before Coroner Herrmann.

The death of Miss Annie Rider, the English woman who died on Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. John B. Lee, No. 104 East Thirtieth street, where she had recently engaged herself as waitress, from the effects of swallowin a quantity of carbolic acid, has heretofore been mentione engaged herself as waitves, from the entended of the HERALD. Mr. Lee, it appears, is in the drug business, and had taken home a bottle (duly labelled) of carbolic acid, and had taken home a bottle (duly labelled) of carbolic solid filter had been addicted to the carbolic solid filter had been addicted to the use of lauamus, but for what particular object did not appear, and by some it is believed she was suffering from the effects of laudanum when first discovered, partially stupeded in Mr. Lee's room; that after railving somewhat ahe seized the bottle of acid, ran up stairs with it and locking herself in her room, swallewed a quantity of the acid and lay down to die, no one in the house knowing what she had done. This theory of the case, however, is not fully established by sworn testimony, but is firmly believed by the deceased's brother-in-law.

Miss Rider was a woman of fine education, accomplished in her manner, and every way entitled to respect.

Her remains were removed to St. John's church, Varick freet, preparatory to interment, and there resterday toroner truman held his investigation. After the writerion of the averdiet in accordance with the medicarbolic acid, the seach had resulted from potenting by the second was about thirty-three years of age, and a native of Lend was about thirty-three years of age, and a native of Lend was about the self-seal and the seal and the seal

YE CUMBERLAND AND ONIO RAILROAD.

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1871. At Leban Ky., yesterday afternoon the president of the dectors of the Cumberiand and Onio Railroad contrated with Messrs. Myre and Hay for the construction 1 10s miles of the road, from Campbellsburg, Ky., & Greensburg, Ky. The company have funds on handage pay for the works